

URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF
BISPHAM=WITH=NORBRECK



ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR 1908.

BY
JAMES JOHNSON, L.F.P.S., G., L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Ed.

(Fellow of the Royal Institute of Public Health)

Medical Officer of Health.

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Urban District Council, 1908=9.

————:O:————

Mr. W. STRICKLAND, J.P., Chairman.

Mr. J. E. BEAUMONT, Vice-Chairman.

————

Mr. S. H. COOP.

Mr. J. FOWLER.

Mr. R. LEACH.

Mr. W. SCHOFIELD.

Mr. F. THORNTON.

Mr. J. S. WARBURTON.

Mr. L. WHITESIDE.

————

The whole of the Council constitute each Committee with
the following as Chairmen :—

BUILDING PLANS.....Mr. W. STRICKLAND.

HIGHWAYSMr. R. LEACH.

SANITARY.....Mr. S. H. COOP.

LIGHTING AND FIRE BRIGADEMr. J. E. BEAUMONT.

FINANCE AND GENERAL PURPOSES ..Mr. L. WHITESIDE.

————

MEETINGS.

COUNCIL :—Fourth Tuesday of the Month.

COMMITTEE :—Second Tuesday of the Month, at the Council
Offices, Bispham.



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Urban District Council of Bispham-with-Norbreck

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR 1908.

—:O:—

*To the Chairman and Members of the Urban District Council
of Bispham-with-Norbreck.*

GENTLEMEN.

I have much pleasure in submitting to you my Sixth Annual Report on the Health of the Urban District of Bispham-with-Norbreck for the year 1908.

PART 1.

VITAL STATISTICS.

At the Census taken in 1901, the population of Bispham-with-Norbreck was found to be 985. During the year 1908, the number of inhabited houses in the District was estimated at 402. Allowing 4·5 persons per inhabited house, the population would reach 1809.

DENSITY OF POPULATION.

The mean density of population for the whole District is equal to .79 persons per acre.

AREA.

The whole area comprises 1,433 acres.

ELEVATION.

The elevation on the sea front varies from 15 feet to 90 feet above Ordnance Datum, viz. :—

At Uncle Tom's Cabin	90 feet.
„ Bispham Tram Station	80 „
„ Norbreck (Tram Crossing)	50 „
„ Little Bispham (Tram Crossing)	35 „
„ Anchorsholme.....	15 „

BIRTHS.

During the year there were 20 births registered in the District (11 males and nine females) as against 37 births for the previous year.

The Birth-rate is equal to 11.05 per 1,000 of the population per annum.

The birth rate for 1903 was equal to 16.42 per 1,000 of the population per annum.

„	„	1904	„	17.42	„
„	„	1905	„	26.95	„
„	„	1906	„	17.47	„
„	„	1907	„	20.86	„

From the above Table it is plainly seen that the birth-rate for 1908 is very much below that of any other year, and is, in fact, the lowest on record.

The birth-rate for England and Wales during the year 1908 were equal to 26.5 per 1,000 per annum.

No Births have been notified by the Registrar as being illegitimate.

DEATHS.

The number of deaths registered during the year was 29 (12 males, 17 females). Of these deaths, 10 were of persons staying temporarily in the District and not included in the population of 1809, so are therefore classed amongst the non-residential death-rate. Deducting the non-residents, there remained 19 deaths as belonging to the District, making a death-rate of 10.50 per 1,000 of the population per annum.

Death-rate in 1904 was 11.84 per 1,000 of the
population per annum.

..	1905	..	10.51	..
..	1906	..	11.86	..
..	1907	..	10.71	..

The Residential Death-rate for 1908 is therefore the lowest on record.

The gross death-rate, that is including residents, non-residents, accidental deaths, and persons found dead on the foreshore amounts to 16.03 per 1,000 of the population per annum.

The deaths from all causes for England and Wales during the year 1908 equals 14.7.

DEATHS OF VISITORS.

Enquiries have been made in each death occurring in the District, and it was found that 10 of the deaths out of a total of 29 occurred in persons who had come on a visit or had recently come to reside in the District owing to ill-health.

Two deaths which took place amongst the non-residents were due to accident.

INFANT MORTALITY.

There were two deaths of Infants registered under one year old (one male and one female), and 20 births registered. Therefore the Infant Mortality reached 100 per 1,000 births, or 1.10 per 1,000 of the population per annum.

One death was due to prematurity, the child only living eight days. The death of the second child (aged 10 months) was due to pneumonia.

The Infant Mortality for England and Wales was 121 per 1,000 births.

ZYMOTIC DEATH-RATE.

By this is meant the deaths at all ages which have occurred during the year from the seven principal Zymotic Diseases, viz. :—Small-pox, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria and Membranous Croup, Whooping Cough, Fevers including Typhoid, Typhus and Continued, and Diarrhoea.

No deaths were registered from Zymotic Diseases.

ACCIDENTAL DEATHS.

The number of deaths classified under this heading was two, both occurring to non-residents.

The accidental death-rate equals 1.10 per 1,000 of the population per annum.

INQUESTS.

Three Inquests were held during the year, making a rate of 1.65 per 1,000.

At the inquests the following verdicts were arrived at :—

(1)—Suicide by drowning whilst of unsound mind.

(2)—Misadventure. Deceased was shot with a rifle whilst stood talking near a shooting saloon and died from the effects.

(3)—Natural Causes, probably Apoplexy.

DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.

There were four deaths requested during the year, pneumonia 3, bronchitis 1., which makes a rate of 2.21 per 1,000 of the population per annum.

DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.

There were five deaths registered, due to diseases of the Circulatory System, viz. :—Heart Disease 3, Apoplexy 1, Angina Pectoris 1.

The rate is equal to 2.76 per 1,000.

PHTHISIS.

Pulmonary Phthisis was registered as the cause of death in 4 cases (three visitors, one resident), making a death-rate of 2.21 per 1,000.

CANCER.

Two deaths were registered during the year from Cancer.

The death-rate from Cancer was 1.10 per 1,000.

DEATHS AT ALL AGES.

Under one year of age.....	2	
Between ages of one and five.....	3	
Between ages of five and 15.....	2	
Between ages of 15 and 25.....	3	
Between ages of 25 and 65.....	13	
In persons over 65.....	6	
	—	
Total.....	29	..
	—	

RESIDENTIAL DEATH-RATE.

Total Death-rate	10.50	per 1000	of the population	per annum
Respiratory	1.65	"	"	"
Zymotic.....	Nil.	"	"	"
Phthisis55	"	"	"

Infant Mortality equals 100 per 1,000 births or 1.10 per 1,000 of the population per annum.

NON-RESIDENTIAL DEATH-RATE.

Total Death-rate	5.52	per 1,000	of the population	per annum
Respiratory55	"	"	"
Zymotic.....	Nil.	"	"	"
Phthisis	1.65	"	"	"

Infant Mortality, Nil.

GROSS DEATH-RATE.

Total Gross Death-rate	16.03	per 1,000	of the population	per annum
Respiratory	2.21	"	"	"
Zymotic	Nil.	"	"	"
Phthisis	2.21	"	"	"
Infant Mortality	100	per 1,000	births.	

In Tables C and D will be found the causes of, and ages at death during the year 1908.

PART 2.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

During the year seven cases of compulsory notifiable Infectious Diseases were notified :—six cases of Scarlet Fever and one case of Diphtheria.

In Table E will be found in a Tabulated form a classification showing the ages of the persons attacked.

Table F will show the cases reported for each month in the year.

NOTIFICATION FEES.

Scarlet Fever.....	15s. 0d.
Diphtheria	2s. 6d.
	<hr/>
Total.....	17s. 6d.
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MEASLES.

Although Measles is not a compulsory notifiable disease, a few cases were reported during the year. Whenever cases of Measles are notified the usual precautions as to isolation and disinfection are carried out so as to prevent as far as possible any epidemic of Measles occurring in the District, as an epidemic would be most detrimental to the District during the summer months.

During the year an epidemic of Measles occurred during the months of February and March and as there were over 7% of the school children attacked I advised the Sanitary Committee to close the School. This was subsequently done from February 24th to March 23rd, and as there was no abatement at the end of that time, due to fresh cases cropping up, I advised the Committee to let the School remain closed until March 16th and again for a further period until March 23rd.

On account of Measles not being a compulsory notifiable disease, several children attacked with the complaint were not isolated and were allowed to play in the streets whilst in an infectious state, and for this reason and to prevent epidemics as far as possible especially as this District is rapidly becoming well known as a health resort, I should strongly urge the Committee to make Measles a compulsory notifiable disease.

SCARLET FEVER.

Six cases of Scarlet Fever were reported during the year. All the cases occurred during the months of January and February. Two cases occurred at a private school within two days of each other, and on enquiries being made it was discovered that the first one to be attacked with the disease had visited a house infected with Scarlet Fever. Four of the cases were removed to the isolation hospital and two were isolated and treated at home.

DIPHTHERIA.

One case of Diphtheria was notified during the year. The drains on being tested were found to be in perfect order. Almost adjoining the house where the diphtheritic case occurred was an ashpit which lay in about six inches of water due to the drains being blocked and which was in a most offensive condition. The latter was quite sufficient to give rise either to Diphtheria or Enteric.

The case was isolated and treated at home.

Means to prevent the Spread of Infectious Diseases.

ISOLATION.

Almost in every case of Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria or enteric, I advise the parents to avail themselves of the Moss Side Infectious Hospital, as it is almost impossible to isolate the infectious cases at home. Parents often begin the isolation at home with good intent, but soon become very careless.

Immediate removal to the Hospital has two advantages. Firstly, it often prevents an epidemic occurring in the District, and Secondly it enables the patients to receive open air treatment during their convalescence, whereas, if kept at home, they have to remain in one room the whole of the time of their illness.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE HOSPITAL.

The Infectious Disease Hospital is the Fylde Joint Hospital, situated at Moss Side, near Lytham, and is some 12 miles from the District.

There are no special number of beds assigned to each District of the Fylde, but the cases are taken into the Hospital from the different Districts as required.

There are 24 beds and nine cots in the Hospital for Scarlet Fever, eight beds for Enteric, and four beds for Diphtheria.

DISINFECTION.

In cases of the chief notifiable diseases, the houses in which they occur are first of all fumigated with sulphur, then the walls and clothing are sprayed with a 1% solution of formaline by means of a special formaline spray, which is capable of holding two gallons.

On request, any house in which there has been a non-notifiable disease, as Phthisis, Measles, Whooping Cough, Chicken-pox, &c., is disinfected free of cost.

In cases of Typhoid Fevers, special typhoid bins are used in the District. These bins are charged with a disinfectant and are used to receive the excreta.

In cases of Notifiable Infectious Diseases, such as Diphtheria, Typhoid and puerperal Fever, the drains are tested with smoke and flushed with a solution of chloride of lime. The chloride of lime is made into a paste by the addition of a little water and then diluted to the required strength $2\frac{1}{4}$ ounces to the gallon.

Disinfectants are distributed at the Council Offices, Red Bank Road, free of charge to houses where Infectious Diseases occur.

PART 3.

GENERAL SANITATION.

The health of the District remained good during the whole year, with the exception of February and March, when there was an epidemic of Measles.

SOIL.—The Soil of the District abutting on the sea board is of a marly character, about six feet in thickness, overlaying beds of gravel and sand twenty to thirty feet in thickness, the latter acting as a natural drainage. More inland the soil varies to a great degree. In a few isolated places it is of pure clay, in other places it is of pure sand to a depth of 30 feet, but generally speaking it is marly.

REMOVAL OF EXCRETA AND HOUSEHOLD REFUSE.

HOUSEHOLD REFUSE.—The collection of household refuse is undertaken by the Council.

ASHTUBS.—There are still a few Ashtubs in the District and are nearly always a source of nuisance, but are gradually being substituted by galvanised Ashbins.

The emptying of the Ashbins is carried out much more satisfactorily than it used to be. They are now emptied once a week, instead of every two or three weeks as formerly, with the result that the complaints regarding the emptying of Ashbins are very few indeed.

The refuse from the Ashbins is emptied into the tip at Little Bispham.

Frequent firings of the tip at Little Bispham became most objectionable to the people living in the neighbourhood, but this has been somewhat abated by covering the surface of the tip with six inches of sand.

The excreta is mostly removed by the "Water Carriage" system.

Part of the Gynn Estate sewer empties (by arrangement) into the main of the Blackpool Corporation, which main discharges into the sea at dead low water.

It is necessary that a sewer should be laid from Red Bank Road to Albion Avenue, so as to drain the Avenue, Westgate and the Endowed Schools.

Although the main sewer is completed in Norbreck, only a few of the houses are connected. It is essential for the health of the District that these connections should be persevered with, and I understand this work in Norbreck could be carried out at a small cost.

From some of the gratings connected with the main sewer, some most objectionable smells occur, and to obviate these disagreeable and dangerous odours, it is necessary to put up a few ventilating lamps.

Houses in outlying Districts have private tanks.

PRIVIES.—There are 12 privies still existing in the District, and I hope these will be converted into W.C.'s where possible without delay.

THE OUTFALL.

The outfall is a joint one and the sewage is discharged at a point near dead low water into the sea at Anchorsholme. The works consist of a storage culvert and iron pipe outfall sewer.

Owing to what was stated in last year's report regarding the culvert at Anchorsholme, your Surveyor (Mr. Harrop) with the Surveyor of Thornton (Mr. Denton) have visited several places where the culvert and outfall are of a similar nature and have obtained much useful information as to the best means of combating the nuisance and are at present engaged in getting out a report on the subject.

WATER SUPPLY.

The Water Supply is the Fylde Water Board which is delightfully soft and is derived from the Bleasedale and Grizedale Fells.

COWSHEDS, DAIRIES AND MILKSHOPS.

The Model Regulations issued by the Local Government Board have been adopted by the Urban District Council.

19 purveyors of milk and one ice cream vendor are on the register.

All the cowsheds in the District have been inspected during the year and I am glad to report that great progress is being made with regard to cleanliness, light and ventilation.

The walls of all cowsheds should be properly white-washed twice at least in every year—once during the month of May and once during the month of October—and at such other times as may be necessary.

Four legal notices (referring to ten cowsheds) have been sent out by the Medical Officer to cow-keepers who are in possession of badly-ventilated or insufficiently lighted or inefficiently drained cowsheds.

Five of the cowsheds have been remedied and made satisfactory. With regard to the other five (all owned by the same owner) I received a letter from the agent asking if the matter might be left over until the Spring of 1909. This was consented to by the Committee.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

There is only one registered Slaughter House in the District.

During the year 52 inspections have been made and on each occasion the Slaughter House was found to be well kept and the meat was always found to be wholesome.

During the month of May I received a telephone message from the late Inspector (Mr. Maxwell) asking me to visit a certain farm in the District, as a cow had been killed and was being dressed presumably for sale. The Inspector also notified me that the cow had been ill. I visited the farm and was accompanied by the Meat Inspector for Blackpool (Mr. Newby). To all appearances the meat throughout was unwholesome, the cow having apparently been suffering from Puerperal Fever and Pneumonia. I condemned the whole carcas which was approved of by the owner who gave me his signature to that effect and the whole carcas was buried in an adjoining field. A letter was afterwards sent by the Clerk (Mr. Tickle) to the owner of the beast stating that if he killed or allowed to be killed on his premises any beast which is intended for sale for human food and which is found to be deceased will be prosecuted unless he at once informs the Medical Officer of Health or the Sanitary Inspector.

MORTUARY.

The Mortuary is as the rear of the Council Offices. This building, although only recently erected, has proved a great convenience to the District.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1901.

In accordance with the provisions of section 132 of the Act, a Medical Officer of Health is required to report specifically in his Annual Report on the administration of this Act on Workshops and Workplaces, and is obliged to send a copy of his Annual Report dealing with this subject to the Secretary of State.

FACTORIES.—There are two factories in the District—
(1) The Generating Works at Bispham in connection with

the Blackpool and Fleetwood Tramways, (2) The Generating Station at Cleveleys Hydro.

The administration of the Factories Act comes under the Government Factory Inspector (W. F. E. Seymour, Esq.), but the Sanitary Inspector has always paid as much attention to Factories as the Workshops.

WORKSHOPS.—There are eighteen Workshops and one workplace registered.

Smithies and Wheelwrights.....	2
Joiners	3
Cobblers	3
Dressmakers	4
Bakehouses	5
Workplace	1
	—
Total.....	18
	—

All the above Factories and Workshops have been inspected during the year by the Medical Officer and Sanitary Inspector and each one has also been inspected by His Majesty's Inspector of Factories.

INSPECTION.

Inspections made during the year :—

	NUMBER OF			
	Inspection.	Written Notices.	Prosecution	
Factories :—				
(including Factories & Laundries	12	...	—	...
Workshops :—				
(including Workshop Laundries	42	...	4	...
Workplaces	3	...	—	...
Outworkers' Premises.....	1	...	—	...
	<hr/>			
Total	58	...	4	...
	<hr/>			

DEFECTS FOUND.

	No. of Defects.			
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	Number of Prosecutions.
Want of Cleanliness	3	3	—	—
Sanitary Accommodation (unsuitable or defective)	1	1	1	—
	4	4	1	—

OTHER MATTERS.

CLASS.	NUMBER.
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories	2
UNDERGROUND BAKEHOUSES (Sect. 101)	
In use during 1904	1
CERTIFICATES GRANTED :— 1905.....	1
1908.....	—
HOMEWORK.—List of Outworkers (Sect. 107)—	
Lists received.....	1
Addresses of Outworkers—	
Forwarded to other Authorities.....	0
Received from other Authorities.....	1

In the Appendix will be found Tables showing Vital Statistics for England and Wales, 1908, Vital Statistics for separate localities of your District, 1908 ; cause of, and ages at death during the year 1908 ; cases of Infectious Diseases notified, and in what month they occurred : also cases of Infectious Diseases notified at ages, year.

I remain, Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen.

Your obedient servant,

JAMES JOHNSON,

Medical Officer of Health.

TABLE A.**Vital Statistics for England and Wales, 1908.**

	Ann. Rates per 1000 living.			Infant Mortality, Annual Death Rate of Infants under One Year per 1,000 Births.
	Births.	Deaths from all Causes	Deaths from sev- en Chief Epidemic Diseases.	
England and Wales	26·5	14·7	1·29	121
Rural England & Wales	26·2	13·8	0·99	110
76 Great Towns	27·0	15·8	1·59	128
142 Smaller Towns	26·0	14·7	1·26	124
Bispham-with-Norbreck Residents	11·05	10·50	Nil.	100
Including non-Residents	11·05	16·93	Nil.	100

TABLE B.**Vital Statistics of Separate Localities in 1908.**

Names of Localities		1 Whole District.				2 Bispham.				3 Norbreck.			
Year.		Population Estimated.	Births Registered.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population Estimated.	Births Registered.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population Estimated.	Births Registered.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 year.
		A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D
*1903		1400	23	8	3	1312	14	6	1	88	9	2	2
1904		1435	25	21	5	1339	25	16	5	96	0	5	0
1905		1521	41	26	2	1377	39	23	2	144	2	3	0
1906		1602	28	31	3	1404	27	29	3	198	1	2	0
1907		1773	37	29	3	1548	36	28	3	225	1	1	0
1908		1809	20	29	2	1661	20	27	2	247	0	2	0

* Nine Months only.

TABLE C.—Causes of, and Ages at, death during year 1908.

Causes of Death.	Deaths in whole District at Subjoined Ages.							Deaths in Localities at all Ages.				Deaths in Public Institutions.
	All Ages	Under 1 year,	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	Bispham.	Little Bispham.	Anchorholme.	Norbreck.	
Small Pox.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Epidemic Influenza	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diarrhœa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Phthisis.....	3	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	—
Other Tubercular Diseases	2	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—
Cancer Malignant Diseases	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	1	—
Bronchitis	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	3	1	—	—	—	2	—	3	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alcoholism	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cirrhosis of Liver	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Premature Birth .	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Heart Disease ...	3	—	—	—	—	3	—	2	1	—	—	—
Accidents	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Suicides.....	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
All other causes .	10	—	1	1	1	4	3	8	—	1	1	—
All Causes.....	29	2	3	3	1	17	3	25	1	1	2	—

TABLE D.—Causes of, and Ages at, death during year 1908.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Deaths in whole District at Subjoined Ages.						
	All Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 56	65 and upwards.
Phthisis	4	—	—	—	1	3	—
Tubercular Enteritis	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Tubercular Meningitis.....	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Simple Meningitis	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Bronchitis	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	3	1	—	—	—	2	—
Influenza	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Whooping Cough	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Heart Disease	3	—	—	—	—	3	—
Apoplexy	2	—	—	—	—	1	1
Cancer	2	—	—	—	—	2	—
Appendicitis	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
Diabetes	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Angena Pectoris	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Senile Decay	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Cirrhosis of Liver	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Dentition and Convulsions	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Premature Birth	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Suicide	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Accidents	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
TOTAL	29	2	3	2	2	16	4

TABLE E.—Cases of Infectious Diseases notified during the year 1908.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	Cases Notified in Whole District.						Total Cases Notified in Each Locality.				No. of Cases removed to Hospital from each Locality				
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.						Bispham.	Little Bispham.	Anchorsholme.	Norbreck.	Bispham.	Little Bispham.	Anchorsholme.	Norbreck.
		Under 1	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 65	65 and upwards								
Small-pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cholera	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Membranous Croup	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	6	—	6	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	2	2	—	—	2
Typhus Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Relapsing Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	7	—	7	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	3	2	—	—	2

TABLE F.—Cases of Infectious Diseases Notified in each month of the Year.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.	JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER	TOTAL
Small-pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cholera	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhus Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Relapsing Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	4	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE G.—Vital Statistics of whole district during 1908, and previous years.

YEAR.	Population Estimated.	BIRTHS.		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.				Deaths of residents registered in public institutions beyond the district. 9	Nett Deaths at all ages belonging to the district.	
		No.	Rate	Under one year		At all ages.			No.	Rate
				No.	Rate per 1000 births registered. 6	No.	Rate			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		10	11
*1903	1,400	23	16.42	3	130	8	5.71	0	8	5.71
1904	1,435	25	17.42	5	200	21	14.63	0	21	14.63
1905	1,521	41	26.95	2	48	25	16.43	1	26	17.09
1906	1,602	28	17.47	3	107	31	19.35	0	31	19.35
1907	1,773	37	20.86	3	81	29	16.30	0	29	16.30
1908	1,809	20	11.05	2	100	29	16.03	0	29	16.03

* 9 Months only.

ANNUAL REPORT

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE URBAN DISTRICT
COUNCIL OF BISPHAM-WITH-NORBRECK.

GENTLEMEN,

I have great pleasure in submitting to you my first Annual Report as Sanitary Inspector for the Bispham-with-Norbreck Urban District Council.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1875.

Total number of preliminary notices.....	52
Total number of Tanks emptied.....	4
Drains opened, cleaned and rectified.....	27
Nuisance from stagnant sewage abated.....	2
Drains tested with smoke test.....	76
Defective Manure Heaps.....	2
Removal from carcasses from sea shore.....	12
Total number of defects rectified.....	33
Total number of premises inspected.....	292

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

No of Infectious Diseases inquired into by Inspector...	14
Measles	7
Scarlet Fever.....	6
Diphtheria	1

NEW HOUSES ERECTED AND CERTIFIED FOR HABITATION.

Gynn Estate.....	33
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INSPECTION OF NEW HOUSES.

During the year 292 inspections have been made of new property. At every house the water carriage system has been adopted. Each house is supplied with water from the Fylde Water Board Mains. Every drain is inspected and tested with the smoke test before such drain is allowed to be covered.

OLD DRAINS.

When any old drains are found to be defective a modern and improved system is substituted.

The Medical Officer of Health having dealt with house refuse, sewerage, disinfecting cowsheds and dairies, meat supplies, inspection of factories and workshops in his report, they need no further observations from me.

I am, gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

T. HARROP.



